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A median rate is much less affected than an average by the extreme items under consideration, and therefore indicates more accurately the general situation. Fourth: From the standpoint of the woman worker who has to meet a weekly bill for board and lodging and other expenses, the important thing is the amount actually earned during a week. Few wage-earners of the type included in these investigations have a reserve fund to draw upon during weeks of scanty earnings. That she is young or inexperienced, that the plant was running only part-time because of lack of orders, that she was ill or that the machine on which she worked had broken down, are conditions which have no effect upon the cost of board and lodging, of clothes, and of carfare for the woman wage-earner.

At present, while women's wages are so likely to be far below any adequate standard of living costs, if there is a choice it is from the woman's point of view that statistics on this subject should be compiled.

For the sake of statistical accuracy, however, and for the benefit of administrative measures both within the industries themselves and in other fields, simple but accurate figures should be available for comparative purposes. These figures should permit of a just evaluation of the standing of different industries with regard to the wage paid their employees. It is obvious that a wage of \$15 a week paid to a salesgirl in a 5-and-10-cent store in a country town cannot be compared justly with a wage of \$22 a week paid to a machine operator in a city factory manufacturing electrical machinery. In the former case the girl may be young and inexperienced, her duties may require only slight skill or training, and the cost of living in the country is likely to be less than in the city. The machine operator is likely to be older, her earnings may be the result of many years' experience and careful training, the work may be exacting physically and mentally, and her hours may be longer. In such a case can there be said to be a real difference of \$7 a week in the earnings of the two girls, and can the electrical appliance factory be rated nearly 50 per cent higher than the 5-and-10-cent store?

An index number of wages which took into consideration some of the above-mentioned factors would be of invaluable assistance in presenting this subject. Until a method is devised for computing such a figure the simple median of weekly earnings seems to be the most graphic and the least liable to be misleading of the various figures presented in the standard wage report.

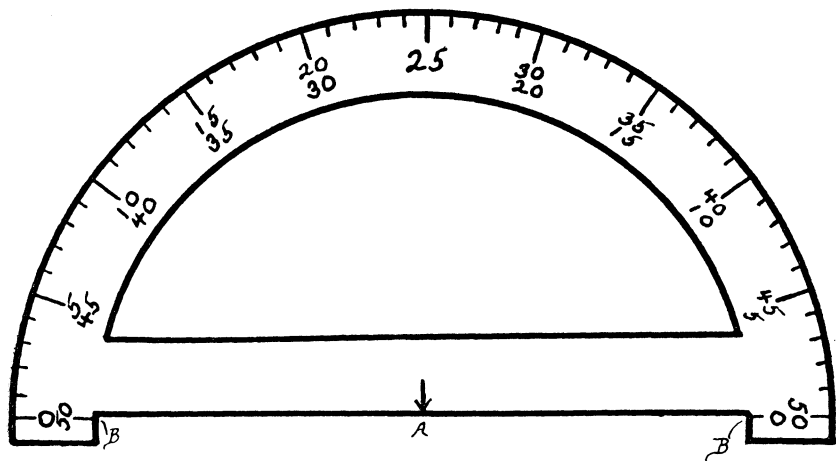
MARY N. WINSLOW

A PERCENTAGE PROTRACTOR

DESIGNED FOR USE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCLE CHARTS OR "PIE DIAGRAMS"

For expressing component parts the circle chart or "pie diagram" is admittedly inferior to the composite bar chart. However, there are times when it is advantageous for the sake of popularization to make use of the "pie diagram."

The accompanying cut represents a protractor designed especially for use in the construction of circle charts. The ordinary protractor that is used in subdividing a circle is divided into parts to represent degrees. When attempting to construct a circle divided into sections to show the component parts of a whole—



the so-called "pie diagram"—it has been necessary to reduce the figures to percentages and then multiply by 3.6 to get the relationships in terms of degrees, these values then being laid off by means of the conventional protractor and the radii drawn. By using the protractor here shown it is possible to eliminate the last arithmetic step and to lay off the values directly in terms of percentage. The arrow at "A" should be immediately above the center, and a diameter of the circle should pass through the lines indicated at "B" and "B'." The desired percentages as indicated by the protractor are then placed directly on the circle. The protractor may, of course, be used on a circle of any size.

Persons wishing to use such a tool may have the graduations engraved on the back of an ordinary protractor for a reasonable charge.

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THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA FOR 1921

This report, fortunately issued in the French language, presents the results of the census of February 15, 1921, with the brevity required for convenient reference, illustrated by four admirable maps delineating the geographical aspects of the enumeration. The Czecho-Slovakia government is showing commendable enterprise in giving publicity to the results of recent statistical investigations, but unfortunately many of the publications are in the Bohemian language, which is practically unknown to the vast majority of readers interested in the social and economic progress of the Czecho-Slovakia Republic. The numerical importance of this new addition to the Congress of Nations is indicated by the fact that the total population was returned as 13,595,816, living in 15,379 administrative subdivisions. The population of Prague (the capital) is given as 676,476, while for the whole of Czecho-Slovakia the density of population is 97 persquare kilometer. The population of Prague shows an increase during the period 1910-21 of 59,845,